

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1744

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9. 1741



SHOULD now, according to my Promise, proceed to offer to the View of the Publick, the Proofs which might be produced to demonstrate the Wisdom of the present Administration, from the present State of Affairs abroad; but I conceive I may be allowed to defer this, in order

Notice of a malicious and scandalous Insinuation out by one of the Incendiaries, that what is contained in the former, is to be considered only as an opinion by an Author in the *Gazetteer*: Whence this man, no doubt, would have it inferred, that it is of little Notice, and no Credit.

World would have good Reason to entertain a Opinion of me, if I could be capable of being with the Writer who said this: But that is impossible: His own Party know that he will say any thing; and the sole Reason therefore that inclines me to Notice of what he says, is, that the Faction he is too apt to say the same Thing; that is, are to rid themselves of Facts fairly proved, and then they cannot answer, by flinging at the Paper on which they are published; and therefore it is but fit to consider once, what has and what may always be

of Persons concerned in Political Disputes, to be as cautiously receiv'd as the Oaths of Persons called in the Event of a Suit. This is an equitable Rule; and those in Power would be extremely happy if the Publick would apply it to the *Craftsman*, *Common Sense*, &c. For if their Assertions went for nothing, they would be in no Pain about what they prove. For I never offered in the *Gazetteer*, nor ever any Fact, without supporting it by Evidence, or by an unattended by Reasons. I did this when I said, that we have all the Testimonies of the Nation well govern'd at Home, that we can reasonably expect or desire. I know these People too well, to think that any Authority should have Weight with who libel their Sovereign, and revile the Administration, nay, deride and censure the Legislature every day. I should be weak indeed, if to such a Stress to my Affirmation, to whom from the Throne are but Words of Course, Laws of the Land so many Subjects for In-

old gladly know whether Government be not to the People as well as to the Possessors of and whether if some of the former attack the latter is either Penal or Infamous to defend them? The meanest Man in England acquire Reputation such as are in the Service of the Publick, no Man be at Liberty to enquire whether he is from Private Prejudice, or Publick Spirit; he is angry with Corruption, or affects to seem so he is corrupted? At this Rate there would be of Right and Wrong, and the noblest Civil the Ambition of employing one's Talents for good of one's Country, would be extirpated those who boast of being a Free People. Free from Sense, Moderation, and Gratitude; in any Concern whether their Governors are or belied; free from all Respect to Justice, Humanity, or Political Prudence? If this be the end our pretended Patriots aim at, avert it otherwise we must soon be Slaves.

Justice is due even to Ministers, if it be unfair in any Country where we cannot hang a Highwayman. Testimony, to condemn an Administration Evidence, it follows that some Rule of Judgment must be set up; and yet this is the Thing our Scribes would avoid. They labour and those whom they pretend to convince; and of distinguishing between Charges and Proof, Scandal to Scandal, Clamour to Clamour, and which they themselves allow to be of the utmost importance, afford us nothing but *Golden Rumps*, *Travels*, or, to express it in plain English, and Nonsense.

A Consciousness of this, when I asserted a conjecture, I produced such Proofs as the Nature of the required. I suppose the Publick, or even the Publick do not expect geometrical Demonstrations; if they are not only not to be had, but if they would not be to the Purpose. Causes pro-

duce Effects, and therefore the alledging certain Effects, is the properst Proof that there is such a Cause as we assign. But to talk of Causes which are known to produce the worst Effects, as Tyranny and Male-Administration must, and when called on to shew any such Effects to stand silent, prevaricate, or aver Falshoods, is abusing the Tribunal to which Men appeal. In this Case it is spitting in the Face of the People, and if they will long bear this, then assuredly they are not so free as they think themselves.

The Advocates for the Faction had over and over affirmed we were ill governed at home: When called upon to prove this, they told us it was notorious. In the *Craftsman* of January 10, 1740-1, Mr. Danvers says, "In this political Trial, every body must himself be Judge, Jury, and Evidence." In *Common Sense* of Jan. 3, 1740-1, the Author lays on the same Subject, "In things of publick Notoriety, the World must be the Jury, and decide who it is that gives false Evidence." If this means any thing, it should mean that the People are thoroughly satisfy'd of the Truth of what they say, so that to prove one Fact they affirm another, and ask them to prove this, and they will laugh in your Face. Yet, on a Supposition that Lovers of Truth would be glad to come at it, I was content to go the Road they prescribed, and accordingly I undertook to examine what Reason there was to believe the People were of this Mind.

The *Craftsman* himself had before told us, that when he spoke of the People, he did not mean, Shoe-boys, Link-men, Oysters, Tinkers, Porters and Coblers, which was indeed a Secret, for till then I thought them the only People he meant, but that he would be understood of the Landed and Monied Interest. To them therefore I went, and he having in the same Paper told me, that the only Way in the World to know People's Sentiments was to consider their Actions, I resolved to inspect these with the utmost Exactness. In the first place I look'd for Grievances, and could find none. I looked on Parliamentary Elections, and found they spoke the very Reverse of what these Writers asserted. I was satisfied then they were mistaken in the Landed Men, upon which I turned me to the Monied Interest. I found upon this Inquiry, that Publick Credit was higher than Private, which appeared by the Nation's borrowing at less than legal Interest; and I found, that this was peculiar to the present Administration; which led me to believe, that Men were not dissatisfied with those in whom they put such a Trust. As to the Landed Men, the *Grofs* of the Electors in Great Britain, I know the Answer is ready, They are corrupted. As to the Monied Men, They to be sure are bewitched. To such Arguments there is no replying. But to Folks who talk soberly, I would say, that trusting Power and Wealth in Mens Hands, is no direct Proof of having a bad Opinion of them. In this Case I am content that every Man should be Judge and Jury, and therefore to the Verdict of every Man's Conscience I leave it.

Conclusion of the Queen of Hungary's Letter to her Ministers at Ratisbon, about the King of Prussia's Invasion of SILESIA.

WE could prove what we say by a great many Letters under his Prussian Majesty's own Hand; and no longer ago than the 14th of December his Minister de Borek deliver'd one of the 6th of that Month, wherein that Prince mightily boasted the Sincerity and Purity of his Views for the Advantage of our Spouse: But alas! we were soon given to understand, that under a Pretence that we were on the Brink of being swallowed up by others, the Cession of the Duchy of Silesia was demanded of us, with a Menace to take it by Force in Case of Refusal, and then not to stop there, but to join such as 'twas pretended had form'd a Design to share our Dominions among them, and who had previously offer'd the King of Prussia much more advantageous Terms.

At the Time that this Language was used to Us and our Ministers, Declarations were made so inconsistent with, and so contradictory to it, that it was insinuated to some of the Powers, that we were enter'd into Engagements which tended to their Ruin. To others it was suggested that we were in concert with the King of Prussia, with regard to the Enterprise upon Silesia; and to prove it they made no Scruple to appeal to the King of Prussia's sending his Grand Marshal to our Court: In a word, there is nothing but what has been put in

Practice to lull us asleep, and to confound and amuse others; while double Diligence was us'd to commence Hostilities against us. The Letter above-mention'd of the 6th of December, was not put into our Hands till Troops were actually enter'd into the Villages of the Silesian Frontier, till Provisions were call'd in from the Countries under our Dominion, and till our Subjects were sent for to Crossen, to give a Declaration upon Oath as to the Delivery of the Provisions for the Army, which was to enter into Silesia, and which accordingly did enter it immediately after, in Violation of the Solemn Assurances that had been given, as well as in Breach of all Laws Divine and Human.

No amicable Complaint was made, as the Laws establish'd between good Neighbours require, of any Grievance imposed by Us, or our Officers and Subjects. When the Rumour of this inconceiveable Design was blaz'd abroad, the Prussian Ministers residing at Foreign Courts affected to know nothing of it, but expressly deny'd it: And tho' at last they seem'd inclinable to make mention of some pretended Rights, yet it was done in a very trivial and cursory Manner; tho' after all is said and done, they could not produce any Pretensions which had not been abolish'd by solemn Contracts.

This being the State of Affairs, and the Writing which the King of Prussia has published to colour his Proceeding being more than sufficient to set it in a full Light, we think it needless to expose the great and imminent Danger with which the whole Empire is threaten'd, more at large. Every one of its Members without Distinction of Religion must expect the same Treatment as we: and in this they cannot be mistaken, unless they deliberately renounce Evidence itself. For what way can they think to be secure from a sudden Invasion, when they see as it were all the Constitutions of the Empire trampled under foot, the most sacred Engagements despised, and the natural Bands of Society torn in pieces and destroyed?

If we are treated after a Manner so unheard of only because the Opportunity seems favourable to invade another's Estate and seize it, what must they expect to whom Heaven has not granted the same Power! The present is a common Cause. 'Tis not our Safety and that of our Archiducal Family alone that are at stake, but the *Salus Publica*, and the Security of every Individual. All other Considerations must be set aside when a Violation is offered to those sacred Bands of Society, the Preservation of which concerns all Nations in general. By consequence, the greater and the more imminent is the Danger, the more Earnestness and Zeal ought to be shewn for uniting and confederating against a Proceeding of this Nature.

We are ready to face the Danger with Resolution, and make no scruple to declare that for all the vast Expense that we shall be liable to more than any other Power for the Safety of the Publick, we expect no other Reward than the entire Indemnification of our Subjects and the Foreigners that have lent considerable Sums upon the Security of the States of Silesia, and the procuring both for Us and Them sufficient Securities against any other Enterprizes of this Nature. Moreover, as this is an Affair which affects all the Powers that are interested in the Preservation of the Law of Nature and Nations, we address ourselves with the same Views to most of the Christian Courts, and particularly to those whose Dominions as well as ours border upon those of the King of Prussia, or which are particularly obliged to support us. But we thought that first and foremost we ought not to defer one Moment to give Notice to the Ambassadors, Ministers and Counsellors of the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire assembled at Ratisbon, of an Event so unexpected and at the same time so incredible that one would almost question the Reality of what we have seen with our own Eyes, and at the same time to request them to make a Report of it without Delay to their Masters, and to desire their Orders for instantly averting this great and common Danger, considering that if the Zeal of true Patriots ever ought to be roused for hindering the Constitution of the Empire from being subverted, now is the time. Of this therefore we hope to receive real proofs, and we engage on our part to give our dear Country in general, and every one in particular, Proofs of our sincere Acknowledgment on this Occasion. &c.

Naples, Jan. 10, N. S. On the 5th and 7th Instant arrived here a Train of Field pieces and 20 Wagons with Ammunition and Military Stores, which were late



FOREIGN PORTS.

Gibraltar, Jan. 18.

N the 2d instant came in the London Post, Fosell, from Falmouth, and sailed the 4th for Naples: On the 4th, the Mary, Holloway, from Newfoundland for Leghorn, stays for Convoy: On the 5th, the Mary, Connock, from Lisbon, and sailed the 6th for Naples; the Hope, Bible, for this Place: (' She put into Tangier the 2d December for fear of Spanish Privateers, and the 4th instant under Convoy of a Cruizer to this Place 'Tis hoped all Small Vessels take the same Care, for at Tangier they'll be not to lie long before some of our Men of or Private Cruisers, will join, and convoy to this Place.') On the 6th, the Ann and De Gilmore, from Dublin, and sailed the 7th for . On the 8th, the Adamans, Stewart, from , and sailed the 9th for Ancona; the Tibor, from Newfoundland for this Place; the Doldiels, from Yarmouth, and sailed the 9th for : On the 10th, the Cecilia of Amsterdam, sicut, from Leghorn for Amsterdam; (' who thro' the Streights met with a contrary and in coming hither the Current in a Calm her upon the Rocks at Cabaretta Point; where received so much Damage that tho' she was could hardly swim to this Place, where she is ed at the New Mole, and the Cargo is taking in order to fit her for Sea again;') the America, from Londonderry for Leghorn, stays for : On the 15th, the Frances, Spiring, from land for Leghorn, and stays for Convoy: 6th, the Mahon Galley, Stamper, from Lon this Place.

the Ships bound Westward will sail with the afterly Wind, which now offers. for Spanish Privateers, there are but few at pre in this Coast; our Men of War, and the Private of this Place, have taken several. is comes by the Goodfellow, Capt. Sanders, from London; who came, and will sail, with Mauger of the Stubbington, also for London. last took a small Spanish Bark about a League to westward of this Hill, laden with Wine, Apples, and Lemons, bound from Edipona for .

HOME PORTS.

Feb. 1. Arrived the John and Margaret, from ; the John and Elizabeth, Stewart; the and Mary, Philips; all from Lynn, with 2800 of Oats; and the Charming Sally, Goddags, Vales, with 900 Bolls of Barley. Sailed the , Whitby, for Newcastle. .

Feb. 2. Arrived the Edinburgh Packet, Ha from London; the Magdalene, Mather, the Todd, and the Ship of David Gilchrist, are in bad taking in Recruits for Holland; and the Parish, is bound for Newcastle, to load for dam. Sailed also for Newcastle, the Peter, .

Feb. 4. Remains his Majesty's Ship Suc. Arrived the Neopolitan, Hurst, of and from Lon the Juie, Alex. Cambernon, of and from St the Tuscany, Nichols, of and from Bristol; all bound for the Mediterranean; and the Penelope, from Antigua for London, last from King-road Col Channel.

Feb. 6. This Day failed his Majesty's Ships Grafton, Eltham, Deptford Prize, two Fire Transports and Storeships for Portsmouth.

Feb. 6. Wind W. S. W. and fine Weather. This Day came in the Sally, Cole, of and from for Oporto. Remains the John and Robert, a with the Ships in my last.

Feb. 7. Sailed the Hannah, Rentis, of and for and John, Cartidge, for London. .

Feb. 7. Calm Weather. On the 4th came on Portsmouth the Ann Tender, Morhead, and on the 6th on a Cruize to the Westward: On the

6th put back the John Cahill, from London last from Southampton for Carolina: On the 6th came down from Spithead the Hound Sloop of War, Capt. Joseph Cooper, bound to the Westward.

Southampton, Feb. 7. Since my last failed hence the Tilly, Le Folly, of and for Jersey, and the Martha, Purkes, of this Port, from Cork for Dunkirk. Wind S. W.

Portsmouth, Feb. 8. Since my last came in the Three Young Johns, for Amsterdam from St. Ubes, Jellis Cornelius Master.

Sailed from the Harbour to Spithead his Majesty's Ship the Elizabeth, Capt. Durell. Wind S.

Dover, Feb. 8. Wind S. W. Arrived the Loyal Herbert, Gates, from Exon.

Deal, Feb. 8. Wind S. W. All the outward-bound Ships remain as per my last. Came down since and remain the Gibraltar, Mickell, for Leghorn; the N. S. de Piedade, Minorque, for Lisbon; and the Charming Jenny, a Tender.

Gravesend, Feb. 9. Pass'd by the Tigris, Petre, from Turkey; the Goodfellow, Saunders, and the Stubbington, Mauger, from Leghorn.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Dublin, the Mary, Pulford, from London.

At Waterford, the Gambia Merchant, Cutler, from Virginia.

At Havre, the Betsy, Budden, from Boston.

At Carolina, the North Cape, —.

L O N D O N. February 10.

The Pearle, Emmett, from London to Newcastle, is lost to the Northward of Newcastle, and Six Men drown'd.

The Charles and Molly, Porier, from Cork for Philadelphia, was taken by a Spanish Privateer 40 Leagues to the Westward of Ireland, and carried into St. Sebastians.

We hear the Post-boy, Lyddon, coming from St. Kits, is supposed to be taken by the Spaniards, and carried into St. Domingo.

Last Week Thomas Stanton, Esq; Barrister at Law, was appointed by the Right Hon. the Lords of the Treasury his Majesty's Solicitor in England, in all Cases and Affairs where his Majesty's Irish Revenues are in any wife concerned; a Place of considerable Profit.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Capt. Corbett to be Colonel of a Company in the Second Regiment of Foot-guards commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

Likewise to appoint Capt. Kellett to be Colonel of a Company in the said Regiment.

Last Saturday his Excellency Baron Offingdon Envoy from the Elector of Bavaria arrived here, and has taken up his Residence at the Cock in Suffolk street.

Last Sunday died at Paddington William Ryder of St. Blaise in the County of Cornwall, Esq;

Norfolk Circuit.

Lord Chief Baron Probyn, Mr. Justice Page. Bucks, Tuesday March 3, at Aylesbury.

Bedford, Friday Ditto 6, at Bedford.

Huntingdon, Monday Ditto 9, at Huntingdon.

Cambridge, Wednesday Ditto 11, at Cambridge.

Norfolk, Saturday Ditto 14, at Thetford.

Suffolk, Wednesday-Ditto-18, at Bury St. Edmund's.

We hear that his Majesty will visit his German Domains this Summer.

Yesterday was married at King Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster-Abbey, Samuel Newcomb, of the County of Middlesex, Esq; to Miss Marsh, a beautiful young Lady, and a Fortune of 5000 l. After which the new-married Couple set out to celebrate their Nuptials at his Seat in the County of Suffolk.

On Sunday last John Holmes, a Waterman, who was crossing the River from St. Olave's to Billingsgate, unfortunately fell athwart of a Lighter, and he with the Passengers were drowned; but the Boy laid hold of the Chain, by which Means he with Difficulty saved his Life.

Yesterday the Lady Ann Hervey, Relict of the late General Hervey, lay at the Point of Death.

The same Day several thousands of Men, Women, and Children, assembled at Newgate, Holbourn, Oxford Road, and Tyburn, in order to see the Malefactors carried to Execution, but were disappointed, the Report not being as yet made to his Majesty, tho' 18 are now under Sentence of Death in Newgate.

High Water this Day } Morning | Evening
at London Bridge. } 05 45 | 06 10

Bank Stock 140 1-4th to 1-half. India 154 1-half, South Sea 101 3-4ths to 102. Old Annuity 110 7-8ths to 111 1-4th. New ditto 109 1-4th to 1-half. Three per Cent. 98 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 98 to 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 74 1-half. Royal Assurance 89 1-half. London Assurance 11 1-8th. African 10. India Bonds 41 1-8s. to 3s. Prem. Bank Circulation 31. 10s. Prem. Salt Taffies 1-4th to 1-half. Prem. English Copper 31. 15s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three per Cent. ditto 94 3-4ths. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 110.

Lottery-Office, Dec. 23, 1740.

THE Managers and Directors appointed by *Act of Parliament* to take in the Tickets of the Bridge Lottery, Anno 1739, and to deliver out Certificates in lieu thereof payable by the Cashiers of the Bank finding that notwithstanding the several Notices by them given for bringing in Tickets to be entered, great Numbers are yet out-standing, do give this further Notice, That the 15th Day of March next is the last Day appointed by *Act of Parliament* for taking in Tickets and delivering out Certificates; and for this Purpose, daily Attendance will be continued to be given at their Office near the Exchequer.

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